

Date: Mon, 1 Mar 93 01:29:59 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #269
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 1 Mar 93 Volume 93 : Issue 269

Today's Topics:

1 Watt = ? dBm ?
ANS Bulletins 27-Feb-93
antennas for portable operation
Bikers Ham It up
Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 28 February
GAP vs R7
GO FOR IT!
INT'L CONTACTS DATABASE - MEMBERS NEEDED
N8EMR_BBS_INFO
QSL HELP
Soldering PL259's

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 27 Feb 1993 15:06:42
From: munnari.oz.au!jabaru.cec.edu.au!csource!gateway@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: 1 Watt = ? dBm ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a message to the world, Andrew Mitz enquired...

a> From: arm@helix.nih.gov (Andrew Mitz)

a> dBm is often used for a measure of RF output power of low power
a> devices. What is the conversion of dBm to watts?

$$\text{dBW} = 10 \times \log(\text{pwr})$$

$$\text{dBm} = [10 \times \log(\text{pwr})] + 30$$

Examples:

Pwr(W):	dBW:	dBm:
0.0001	-40	-10
0.001	-30	0
0.01	-20	10
0.1	-10	20
1	0	30
10	10	40
20	13	43
50	17	47

Hope that makes sense, Andrew.

Regards,

David Tilson,
VK3UR

* Origin: WICEN Victoria Telephone BBS. (3:632/404)

Date: 28 Feb 93 19:13:21 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS Bulletins 27-Feb-93
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-058.01
OCTOBER MEETING SCHEDULED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 058.01 FROM KD2BD
WALL TOWNSHIP, NJ FEBRUARY 27, 1993
BID: \$ANS-058.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan W3X0 announced this week that the time and place of the organization's 1993 annual meeting have been set. The meeting will be held October 8th through 10th at the La

Quinta Inn Arlington, Texas, halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth. The meeting is being coordinated by the Dallas/Fort Worth AMSAT Group. More information will be provided in future AMSAT bulletins as it becomes available.

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-058.02
PHASE 3-D DONATIONS SOLICITED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 058.02 FROM KD2BD
WALL TOWNSHIP, NJ FEBRUARY 27, 1993
BID: \$ANS-058.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

When ESA changed the specification of the launcher interface for Phase-3D (this is the place where the satellite physically bolts onto the rocket) it put AMSAT-DL into difficulty because plans were well advanced for the old interface (which is a different shape and size). AMSAT-DL appealed to AMSAT-UK for DM 75000 (about pounds-sterling 31000 [or maybe US-Dollars 50000 but check exchange rates]) to help them out because of this.

The AMSAT-UK committee meeting on 30th January AGREED TO PAY this, and the donation has been sent to and acknowledged by AMSAT-DL. While the AMSAT-UK reserves exist for this sort of support, and we can afford it, it would be very much appreciated if Amateurs would help us to replenish them ready for whatever needs support next. Contributions to the AMSAT-UK Phase-3D fund (target is one million pounds sterling) are solicited, its YOUR money that we put to these sort of uses.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank Richard, G3RWL for this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-058.03
SAREX UPDATE - MORE HAMS TO FLY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 058.03 FROM KD2BD
WALL TOWNSHIP, NJ FEBRUARY 27, 1993
BID: \$ANS-058.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX) Update - More hams to fly.

STS-55, Space Shuttle Columbia, welcomes aboard their fifth Amateur Radio-licensed crew member. Charlie Precourt, Mission Specialist, just received call letters, KB5YSQ. Originally set for launch February 25, STS-55 has been delayed for a mid-March launch.

Steve Oswald, STS-56 Space Shuttle Discovery Pilot, also recently passed his Amateur Radio exam and received call letters KB5YSR. This makes the second all-ham crew in history. The first occurred with Ken Cameron's STS-37 flight in April 1991. Ken will be commanding STS-56.

No word has been given regarding new launch dates for STS-56 and STS-57. We will bring you further details as we receive them.

For general information on SAREX, and how you might become involved, please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank Robert J. Inderbitzen, NQ1R, for this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-058.04
RADIATION AND OSCAR SATELLITES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 058.04 FROM KD2BD
WALL TOWNSHIP, NJ FEBRUARY 27, 1993
BID: \$ANS-058.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

As far as we know, no crash of a UoSAT or Microsat has been attributed to solar flare activity or SEUs. In particular, two of this week's crashes are probably not caused by solar activity.

KITSAT-1 : The recent crash may be connected to a single event upset from 29 January, which effected the file access table in the RAMDISK. It is also possible that the DSPE software introduced some instability into the system.

UoSAT-22 : The recent crash(es) are due to software development. Bugs responsible for both of this week's crashes have been identified.

CI Underwood at UoSAT has spent a lot of time looking for correlation between solar activity and single-event upsets. There is only light correlation, and the two most recent flares produced almost no increase in SEUs.

You can examine this issue yourself using the ELxxxx files and the program ELOGDISP.EXE.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank Jeff Ward, G0SUL/K8KA, for this news item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-058.05
TOMCAT PUBLIC ACCESS FILE SERVER

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 058.05 FROM KD2BD
WALL TOWNSHIP, NJ FEBRUARY 27, 1993
BID: \$ANS-058.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

```
_    /|    Some information on the TCP/IP FTP FileServer
\'o.o'    TOMCAT.GSFC.NASA.GOV = 128.183.10.100
=(____)=
    U                Tom Clark - W3IWI
```

TOMCAT is a public access file server put online to help meet the needs of several groups, including: VLBI, TCP/IP, DSP, PACSAT, BBS.

TOMCAT runs Phil Karn's NOS code on a Northgate 25 MHz 386 machine with a 160 MB ESDI drive & 4 Mbytes of RAM, running MessDOS 4.01. The FTP server runs as one window under DesqView and is available unless there is a need to use the entire machine's resources for work-related tasks (in which case it won't answer). The name TOMCAT means TOM C's AT (even though the machine is a 386).

Once you connect to TOMCAT it accepts 'user anonymous' (or 'user anon' in case you can't spell). Please use 'pass yourcall' as the password so Tom can tell who has logged in. Anonymous users have both read & write (but not delete or replace) access to any of the subdirectories of /PUBLIC. The subdirectory names are pretty self-explanatory: /PUBLIC/DSP has DSP code, /PUBLIC/TCP has code related to NET (including Macintosh, Amiga & NET/ROM versions), /PUBLIC/BBS has the latest releases of WA7MBL, AA4RE and MSYS BBS code, etc.

The machine is available on both the "real" Internet and dial-up SLIP at 2400 baud. Because Goddard's phones are ROLM digital network and we use a facility-wide modem pool, it is necessary to jump thru a few hoops to log on to TOMCAT's SLIP port:

- a. Dial (301)286-9000 (the Goddard central modem pool)
- b. Hit <cr> and you will get a ENTER NUMBER: prompt.
- c. Type 65957 <cr> and await a CALL COMPLETED prompt.
- d. Without disconnecting, bring up your TCP/IP software (like NET) and 'ftp tomcat' (or 'ftp [128.183.10.100]')
- e. After your NET says 'established', logon with 'user anonymous' & 'pass yourcall'. Then browse around with 'dir *.*' , 'cd' and 'get' whatever strikes your fancy.
- f. Remember to do a 'type i' or 'type image' or 'binary' if you are going to fetch a binary (e.g. .ARC) file.

- g. I have found that 'tcp mss 1024' & 'tcp window 2048' & 'tcp irtt 2000' seems to work pretty well on the SLIP port. With this blocking, you should never see your modem's RD light go out during a file transfer.
- h. You are free to post new material with 'put' -- anonymous users have read+write (but not delete) access to all of \PUBLIC. If you put a file, pick a logical name and directory. Please send me an smtp message to clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov to give me details (particularly if you have an abortive load and a file needs deleting).
- i. Tomcat also supports anonymous telnet which will put you into a NOS "mini-BBS" mailbox. You can then transfer to one of the special interest areas like AMSAT (which has recent @AMSAT packet bulletins) or TCPGROUP (which has the daily TCPGROUP mail digest) by typing 'a amsat' or 'a tcpgroup'. Just typing "A" will show you a list of the areas available.

On the SLIP port, TOMCAT is armed to expect users with a 44.xx.xx.xx address. On the "real" Internet port, it will take anything except 44.xx.xx.xx. You cannot use the SLIP port on TOMCAT as a gateway switch to hosts on Internet.

Any contributed software is welcome -- just make certain that you aren't violating any copywrite provisions. Try to use PKARC or PKZIP or ZOO to compress the files to save disk space and transmission time.

Comments are welcome and should be directed to Tom Clark, W3IWI.

/EX

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John A. Magliacane, KD2BD * /\ * Voice : 1-908-224-2948
 Advanced Technology Center |/\| Packet : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
 Brookdale Community College |/\| Internet: kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com
 Lincroft, NJ 07738 * /\ * Morse : -. -.. ..--- -..

Date: 1 Mar 93 07:44:45 GMT
 From: usc!wupost!spool.mu.edu!yale.edu!ira.uka.de!fauern!archsrv.rz.unibw-muenchen.de!applsrv!r31dnews@network.UCSD.EDU
 Subject: antennas for portable operation
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello !

Can you give me any recommendation for antennas which do not need the earth connection as HF return path. Could be an open twin lead cable segment suitable when it would be matched in the right manner ?

Thanks for you advice !

73 de Claude

Date: 1 Mar 93 08:38:25 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!gatech!enterpoop.mit.edu!
eru.mt.luth.se!lunic!sunic!ugle.unit.no!itekiris.kjemi.unit.no!
espen@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Bikers Ham It up
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <sa6mZB3w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:
>Subject: Re: Bikers Ham It up
>From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
>Date: Sat, 27 Feb 93 09:33:39 PST
>jeq@i88.isc.com (Jonathan E. Quist) writes:
>

We must get a new callsign extension, calling /M isn't enough, it's gotta
be /MC now.....!
Ever considered mounting a crank-up tower to the moto anyway???

Espen Olsen * If this man's gonna take my girl,
Norwegian Inst. of Technology * I'm gonna take his bike.....
N-7034 Trondheim * Harley Davidson & The Marlboro Man
E-mail: espen@itekiris.kjemi.unit.no * '57 Speed Twin
LA6MGA/LA1K, DoD#7962 *'74 killerRoboVolvo / '58 Land Rover

Date: 1 Mar 93 04:20:56 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 28 February
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 059, 02/28/93
10.7 FLUX=124 90-AVG=134 SSN=142 BKI=4435 4321 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B2.6 FLU1=7.5E+05 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=3445 5321 PAI=024
BOU-DEV=054,053,031,086,051,034,016,005 DEV-AVG=041 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.1 @ 1407UT XRAY-MIN= B2.2 @ 0519UT XRAY-AVG= B3.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0405UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2350UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2115UT PCA-MIN= -0.4DB @ 0500UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55414NT @ 0005UT BOUTF-MIN=55364NT @ 1926UT BOUTF-AVG=55390NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+120NT@ 1917UT GOES7-MIN=N:-043NT@ 1153UT G7-AVG=+068,+037,+007

GOES6-MAX=P:+135NT@ 1720UT GOES6-MIN=E:-005NT@ 1533UT G6-AVG=+081,+015,+051
FLUXFCST=STD:130,135,140;SESC:130,135,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,015/020,020,015
KFCST=3445 4432 3445 4432 27DAY-AP=024,015 27DAY-KP=5345 3333 4433 3332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

Date: Sun, 28 Feb 1993 15:40:42 GMT
From: spooky!witr@uunet.uu.net
Subject: GAP vs R7
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C2yJBz.EsK@news.ysu.edu>, ag821@yfn.ysu.edu (Jeff Gold) writes:

| >the good and bad points of verticals like the GAP and the R7?

I'll sound a note of caution concerning the R7, which I have, concerning
it's durability WRT wind.

The R7 has what I consider to be a design flaw in that the upper assembly
engages the large fiberglass insulator by only about 1 inch, and is held
in place using 1 pop-rivet and epoxy. The lever arm of some 30 feed of
aluminum, in reasonably strong wind, is enough to apply enough shear force
to cause the aluminum to yield and break the epoxy. The upper assembly
then eventually falls off... This has happened to me in winds <= 55MPH.

Cushcraft supplied replacement parts under warrantee, and were real helpfull
about it. The technician stated that there are several failures of this
sort each year. I think that anyone who uses an R7 in a windy area should
consider some sort of additional bracing of the upper assembly. Also
consider where a failing R7 will go and take precautions.

--

Robert Withrow, Tel: +1 617 598 4480, Fax: +1 617 598 4430, Net: witr@rwwa.COM
R.W. Withrow Associates, 21 Railroad Ave, Swampscott MA 01907-1821 USA

Date: Sun, 28 Feb 93 13:37:25 EST
From: anomaly.sbs.com!n1mpq!system@uunet.uu.net
Subject: GO FOR IT!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jason@studsys.mscs.mu.edu (Jason Hanson) writes:

> Last night, I was looking through some things and found a sheet saying that


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> there was an exam this morning. I looked around and found my Extra Class
> License Manual. I thought: oh what the hell, I'll study a little and give th
> theory a try, sort of as a way to motivate me to knock down the code.
>
> I got there, and they convinced me to give the 20 wpm a try anyway using the
> logic that "it can't hurt." Well, I listened and I was copying awful. Every
> few characters at best. It was dismal. Then, I got the 10 question quiz and
> had enough characters to extrapolate the answers. I PASSED!
>
> Then, I took the written test. It was easier than I thought; much easier tha
> the advanced class test. I passed this too!
>
> So, anyway, I went in expecting to come out with NOTHING (maybe a theory CSCE
> and I wound up an Extra! My point is: If you are having doubts about your
> chances, go for it anyway. You might be surprised! I was.
>
> Now, if the darn FCC would get my Advanced license back so I can apply for VE
> and so MARAC VEC can send my Extra app in...
> --

```

Heh.. same thing happened to me only thing is I always have the theory down cold, it's the damned code that screws me up. On my 1A I had perfect copy, 1B, well, about 10chars short but passed the multiple choice. 1C, missed it by one question. {sigh}

But going back in about 2 weeks to try again. The element 4B is a piece of cake.

And the best part is, I got my General class ticket the same day that W5YI sent me a letter saying they needed a copy of my General in order to process my Advanced. :)

3 Weeks down, 5 to go.

Tony

```

-----
-- Tony Pelliccio, N1MPQ/AA           // Why do some hams run 20mW      //
-- god @ garlic.sbs.com              // into a stub-duddy in a car    //
-----// and wonder why they can't  //
-- Flame Retardent Sysadmin          // hit a repeater?              //
=====
-- A man who feels sees life as a tragedy, a man who thinks sees --
-- life as a comedy. (As found in a fortune cookie)              --
-----
-----

```

Date: Mon, 1 Mar 1993 00:58:48 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!caen!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!tslywka%silver.ucs.indiana.edu@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: INT'L CONTACTS DATABASE - MEMBERS NEEDED
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am creating a database of people who are interested in contacting people in other countries (or their own for that matter). What I am doing would work in two ways. First, if someone wanted to contact a person with similar interests anywhere in the world to find out more about the people and culture of the area I would send them the name and address of someone who meets their search criteria. For lack of a better comparison, this could be described as a 'pen-pal' of sorts. Second, people could contact me (e-mail, mail, phone) to search for specific people -- someone that has knowledge, interest or background they are looking for. For example a skydiver from Canberra might be interested in talking to a pilot in Paris, a soldier from France could contact one in Leningrad, a student working on a research paper about life in China could contact someone living there, any people interested in the US could contact others here.

A couple things, the database could be accessed only by people who are members, who have sent in the appropriate info as requested on a questionnaire. The idea is to get the 'regular' citizens of the countries together - housewives, doctors, lawyers, students, construction workers, educators, anyone and everyone. Most charter members do have access to electronic mail, but our plans are to expand the members to include a majority of people who do not. These people would communicate via regular mail, telephone or fax.

I am looking for two things at the current time. First, people who are interested in participating as a database member. Second, I am asking people to contact others in their area who might be interested (whether they have e-mail access or not). As I said I am looking for anyone anywhere to participate - friends, co-workers, family members, etc. I am hoping that people who get this message by e-mail will know large networks of people who might be interested.

This idea is a new one and I am in the process of compiling a list of interested people who will be sent the information and questionnaire when they are finished (approx. 1-2 weeks).

If you are interested please notify me and tell others about the idea.

If an interested party doesn't have access to a computer I mail the information to them.

This program is for people who want to communicate with those in other countries. By being part of the database member could contact you with questions you might think are trivial - or people wanting to know as much as possible on a specific subject, you or your country. I hope everyone will be interested. Please send e-mail to me directly at:

Bitnet: TSLYWKA@IUBACS
Internet: TSLYWKA@UCS.INDIANA.EDU

Thank you

Terence Slywka

Date: Mon, 01 Mar 93 06:00:25 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!root@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: N8EMR_BBS_INFO
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The N8EMR Ham bbs is online to serve the needs of the amateur radio operators..

HOW TO ACCESS THE N8EMR HAM RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

System Name: N8EMR
Phone: 614-895-2553
Login: hbbs
Modems: TB2500 PEP/V.32 support
Times: 24hrs
IP Address: 44.70.0.1
Amateur radio anonymous ftp access is available via the ohio netrom/ip network. CMHIP is the Netrom node Id and is known by most of the nodes in ohio. (its slow but it works)
This is only via the ohio packet network. This sytem is not available via the "INTERNET".

To access the system via the dialup, at the login prompt type hbbs (lower case only), you will then enter the BBS program. Follow the directions from the bbs prompts.

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload Here is some of software that is available for downloading.

NEWHAM area. Pick the tools you need to become a ham
AMSAT news and satellite keplerian elements
KA9Q TCP/IP Software for various computers,
ARRL related files
Latest packet bbs programs and utilitys.
Modifications for HAM Rigs and Scanners
DX and contesting programs
Many Packet related programs
Scanner, shortwave and TVRO files and messages.
NASA NEWS..
Online Callsign lookup.

Question or comments to

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr.cmhnet.org), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

Date: 28 Feb 93 13:50:33 PST
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!udel!gatech!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!
unixg.ubc.ca!ucla-mic!MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU!CSMSCST@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: QSL HELP
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <BAT.93Feb24145214@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>, on 24 Feb 1993 19:52:14 GMT,
bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM (Pat Masterson) writes:
>ZD8LII is a direct one. Check the callbook. It's probably Steve
>Hodgeson, POB 1, Ascension Island, South Pacific.

Note that Steve is leaving ZD8 and returning to England. He is now
giving out his G call as a QSL address. (Sorry but I don't have it
handy)

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

Date: 28 Feb 93 22:32:36 EST
From: sdd.hp.com!nigel.msen.com!ilium!sycom!jh25s56@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Soldering PL259's
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In an article, stevej@pilloock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>

>>
>> Alternatively to this mess, buy a Kings tool and Kings crimp on fittings
>> and get flawless connections without the hassle. That's the method we
>> use in broadcast plants, and after thousands of connections have yet to
>> have one that was properly installed fail. Kings offers dies and
>connectors
>> for most cables, including 9913, in N, BNC, and (ugh) UHF. You still have
>> to solder the inner on the UHF fittings. Amphenol offers a pure crimp UHF,
>
>> but we've found it difficult to install and unreliable. I can do 2 good
>> crimp connectors a minute. Try that with solder on connectors.
>>
>> Gary
>> --
>

>***** Cold Welds Revisited *****
>

>As Gary sez
>

> Faster, cleaner, and you don't burn body parts. ;-)
>

>When you use crimp-on connectors with a proper crimper like Kings or
>RF Industries, you create a cold weld between the connector metal and coax.
>This creates an infinitely superior mechanical and electrical connection
>over anything, including and especially solder. This is well documented by
>the military. For those of us that live in the VHF, UHF, and SHF world
>these kinds of connections are extremely critical.
>

>RF Industries also makes proper crimp tools and a whole range of nickel,
>silver, and gold plated connectors.
>

>Steve KA0VYB

I am intimately involved with Coax terminations for Michigan Bell. Crimp
connectors are mandatory, and most of the companys in the region also
require the use of an automatic stripping machine (specifically, the >\$10k
Schleuniger). You MUST use the proper size crimp die, check with the
connectoor manufacturer. A too tight crimp will cut the braid and is just as
bas bad as a too loose connection. Some of the connectors have a two step
shouulder with a slightly smaller diameter towards the rear. This will
compennsate for a slightly worn crimp die. Center pins (most of our

connectors are BNC) can be either crimp or solder, most of them are soldered.

A properly crimped BNC connector will break the coax in a pull test before the crimp will let go. We test RG-59 cables routinely with a 30 pound pull test.

Jim Harvey | "Ask not for whom the bell tolls
18538 Inkster | and you will only pay
Redford, Mi. | station to station rates"
48240 | jh25s56@sycom.mi.org or if by ICBM, 83-18-58E 42-25-22N

Date: Mon, 1 Mar 1993 02:56:18 GMT
From: usc!wupost!csus.edu!netcom.com!jhesse@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C350A8.5H1@zoo.toronto.edu>, <darknite.730869070@camelot>,
<laird.730875415@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu>
Subject : Re: Info needed on GPS

In article <laird.730875415@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu> laird@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu (Kyler Laird) writes:

>
>The main L1 channel contains two pseudo-random codes--the C/A (clear
>access) and P (protected) codes. The P code is at 10 times the
>bit rate of the C/A code, and can be encrypted to deny access
>to higher accuracy. There is identical 50 bit-per-second information modulated

>
>

Where can I get information on pseudo-random coding schemes as used in spread-spectrum communication.

Specifically, how are these codes obtained? Is there a theoretical discussion for this subject? Thanks,

--

John Hesse | "I wish to God these calculations had been executed
jhesse@netcom.com | by steam!" Charles Babbage, 1821, prior to the
Moss Beach, Calif | invention of the bug.

Date: Mon, 1 Mar 1993 04:03:20 GMT
From: usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!news.claremont.edu!jarthur.claremont.edu!

bgribble@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <darknite.730869070@camelot>, <laird.730875415@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu>,
<1993Mar1.025618.9392@netcom.com>p
Subject : Re: Info needed on GPS

In article <laird.730875415@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu> laird@pasture.ecn.purdue.edu
(Kyler Laird) writes:

>
>The main L1 channel contains two pseudo-random codes--the C/A (clear
>access) and P (protected) codes. The P code is at 10 times the
>bit rate of the C/A code, and can be encrypted to deny access
>to higher accuracy.

I have heard from a friend whose company did some GPS software that the
C/A code, when averaged over time, yielded the same result as the P; that
is, C/A data points are evenly distributed around the value returned by
the higher-precision P code.

Anyone care to verify or refute this?

Bill Gribble

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #269
